THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

### Four More Days of Grover.

The second term of President CLEVELAND opened with the triumphant refrain: "Four more years of GROVER." What was meant was that for four years from March 4, 1893. the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND would be the dominant figure and the controlling power in national affairs.

It rested with him and with him alone that such should be the fact.

But he has neither led his party nor con trolled political events. Since March 4, 1893, the Democracy has been without a leader, and the President has been without the support of his party.

Even the nominal exercise of the responsibility intrusted to him ends at noon next Monday. After that hour he will be a help less Democratic President without a Demo cratic Congress.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and part of Monday constitute the insignificant remainder of the " Four more years of GROVER." What a story of hopes betrayed, promises broken, and opportunity lost!

### Cuba.

Why should the Spanish monarchy any longer exercise despotic authority over the people of the radiant island which lies so near our own seaboard, and is thousands of miles distant from the kingdom of Spain? It is an anomaly. It is preposterous.

Why should these people, numbering over a million and a half, be taxed to the amount of millions of dollars every year for the enrichment of Spain? Why should Spanish troops be stationed among these people, and Spanish men-of-war occupy their harbors, to keep them in subjection? Why should these people be governed from Madrid, or compelled to obey the laws made there? Why should all their interests be rendered subordinate to those of the Spanish monarchy? Why should their rights be trampled upon by a foreign power, which cares only for the revenues that can be extorted from them? Why should their aspirations for liberty under a republic be crushed, generation after generation?

These things are anomalous. They are immoral and cruel. Their existence ought not to be protracted.

The Cubans possess one of the richest and loveliest islands in the world. They are an intelligent people. They are brave. They are capable of self-government, and they have made many an effort to obtain it.

Early in the last century there were uprisings in Cuba against Spanish exactions and tyranny. All of them were mercilessly suppressed by Spanish arms. At the opening of our century there were ominous manifestations there. About the middle of the century there was revolt, which gave good hopes of success. In recent years there have been outbreaks again and again; and | next day, and on Monday a new proclamanow, once more, we have news of an uprising, and of encounters with the Spanish troops, and of the hurried preparations of the Spanish authorities in Havana for a seri ous conflict.

We make no prediction of the result, but shall not be surprised by Spanish success. The Cubans have repeatedly disappointed their well wishers in this country. They do they cannot procure arms; they are deficient Spanish tyranny is everywhere, over the she will assent to them herself. provinces, cities, and villages; Spanish guns are ever ready for service. Spain has strongholds in Cuba; she has a large military force; she has naval vessels and gunboats on the scaboard; she has storehouses of supplies: she can despatch more troops to the island, in case they may be needed; she can squeeze from the Cuban people all the means required for the maintenance of their own subjection. There is not a doubt that the enemy will be hard to overcome at any time the patriotic party may attempt to break his yoke. The party can succeed only through the combination of all their forces, however difficult that may be, only through unyielding determination under adversity, only through steady perseverance. When a sudden uprising of patriotism is followed by a speedy dispersion of the patriots, there is danger that the enemy will be lastingly strengthened.

We can conceive of the kindling of the fires of freedom at any point in Cuba, and of their spreading over the island as, at the time of our revolution, they spread over this country. We can conceive of the rallying of the liberty-loving Cubans in numbers sufficient to put an end to Spanish domination forever. We can conceive of their seizing and using the resources which have been filched from them by the enemy. The patriotic party in Cuba possesses powers never yet brought into play. We should like to see it make use of these powers.

That Cuba is bound to be free we have not a doubt. It cannot be held in perpetual bondage by Spain. The spirit of its natives is that of freedom. The Spanish exactions and the Spanish despotism, against which it has so often and so long protested, must be brought to an end.

We wish success to every struggle for emancipation and a free government in which Cuba may engage.

# Those Rules of the Road at Sea.

The bill to postpone the enforcement of the act of Aug. 19, 1890, entitled "An act without some plain talk in Congress upon the course of Great Britain in this matter.

Half a dozen years ago, in 1889, delegates from the leading maritime powers of the alone can command the degree of bachelor world assembled at Washington and drew up a set of rules of the road at sea. Twenty- Greek and Latin is prescribed during the eight nations were represented, owning, according to Senator WHITE's figures, 24, For admission to the course in arts an 000,000 tons of shipping, while the nations applicant must be prepared to write not represented possessed an aggregate of a composition on some subject con-only 127,000 tons. Great Britain, the nected with certain specified English United States, and France alone owned

thirds of the tonnage of the globe. Congress promptly passed, at the session following this conference, an act for carry- tem, with algebra and with plane geometry. which was naturally taking a leading part in the matter, on account of the magnitude of | C.Esan's commentaries, six orations of its shipping interests, selected March 1, Ciceno, and aix books of the Encid, and, 1895, as a good date for this purpose, and in Greek, three book of XENOPHON'S Anab-

April requested the issue of a proclamation in this country adopting that date. "Having regard," he said, " to the paramount importance of securing international agreement with regard to these regulations, I am instructed to express a hope that the same course will be adopted as that determined on by her Majesty's Government, in order that the rules may become law in both countries on the same day." But what is particularly noticeable is the statement of the British representative that no time ought to be lost in carrying these rules into effect, inasmuch as they had already received "careful consideration" and wide spread approval:

"In this form the regulations have received the ers, and her Majesty's Government consider that no time should now be lost in taking steps to earry them into effect, and they now propose, after careful con-sideration, to enforce the regulations shown in the enclosed paper on and from the 1st of March, 1895."

In accordance with this request the President issued a proclamation on July 13, 1894, fixing the date in question for March 1, 1895. Then the Government proceeded to circulate the proclamation, which embodied the new rules, in order to give them the widest publicity. But after this was done, and in fact only on Jan. 16 last, about six weeks before the date thus agreed upon for carrying them into effect, the British Government announced that it must wait until Parliament had been consulted. Meanwhile it earnestly requested our Government to postpone the date already announced.

It is not strange that the Senate, in passing an act to comply with this request, let its opinion on the subject be understood. The preamble of the bill itself puts on record that the British Government "has with drawn from the position that no time should be lost in carrying those regulations into effect." Mr. FRYE declared that "in this matter Great Britain has pursued ber usual entirely selfish course. She has disre garded entirely every nation but herself." What makes the case more peculiar is that the diplomatic correspondence shows that Belgium was apprised last year by England that the rules would not take effect on March 1, 1895, although her request to our Government came so much later.

Of course, France, which shares so largely with England the navigation of the British Channel, could not afford to have two differing rules of the road prevail there, and hence, although she also had issued her proclamation fixing the date of March 1, 1895, she was forced to withdraw it. The result is, as Mr. FRYE said, "that we are compelled to-day, simply on account of Great Britain's utter disregard of anybody in the world but herself, to enact this measure into law to save human life. If no human life were in danger, I, for one, never would consent to any such performance." Mr. WHITE took the same ground, saying that, life and property being involved, it only remained to pass the bill, although, if Great Britain had acted in good faith, there would have been no such need.

Two practical questions have now come up for consideration. One is that of notifying American ships everywhere that the President's proclamation of last July must be ignored, and the new rules not followed until further notice. The bill was concurred in by the House last Friday, approved the tion was issued. Cable messages have presumably already gone to foreign ports, notifying our war ships of the change, and every precaution will doubtless be taken to avoid disaster from this cause.

The second question is as to whether the postponement indicates a defeat of the rules. As to that, about a fortnight ago a motion hostile to them was made in the not lack courage or fervor, but they lack | House of Commons. Mr. BRYCE, Presisome of the other elements needed for suc- dent of the Board of Trade, replied that cess. The patriotic party are unable to or- since most other countries had agreed to the ganize effectively in any part of the island; rules it was desirable that England should conform to them, although he was willing in pecuniary resources; the movements of | that a special committee should examine every man of them, every man under suspi- the objections. Accordingly the remainder cion, are watched by Spanish spies; they of the world will wait until Great Britain. cannot meet except by stealth; they do not after urging other countries to lose no time possess the liberty of speech or of printing. in adopting the rules, has decided whether

# The Colgate University.

Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, though the best known, is not the only educational establishment of a high grade, which is intimately connected with the Baptist denomination. At Hamilton in the State of New York there is an institution-we refer to Colgate University-which confers degrees well worthy of respect, and which during the last few years has signally enlarged its field of usefulness. This is the seat of learning which from

1818 to 1846 was known as the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, and from 1846 to 1890 as Madison University. It was originally founded by the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York for the purpose of preparing young men for the Christian ministry. This remained the exclusive aim of the institution for some young men who were looking forward to other professions. In 1846 a new corporation was formed under the name of Madison University, and to this was given control of the collegiate department, the theological seminary remaining in the hands of the Baptist Education Society. Seven years later a preparatory school was established, which under its ultimate name of the Coigate Academy has become widely and favorably known. In 1893 the administration of the seminary was transferred by the Education Society to the trustees of the university, which now, therefore, comprises three departments, an academy, the college proper, and a theological school. Meanwhile, in 1800, the name of the institution had been changed to Colgate University, in recognition of the endowments received from Mr. James B. Colgate, who at commencement in 1801 made an additional gift of one million dollars.

We observe that in the college proper the instructors number 21 and the undergraduates 155. Three quadrennial courses are open to the students, one leading to the deto adopt regulations for preventing col- gree of bachelor of science, for which neither lisions at sea," has become a law, but not Greek nor Latin is required; the second leading to the degree of bachelor of philosophy, for which only one of the classical languages is exacted; and a third, which of arts, and in which the study of both freshman year and a part of the sophomore. classics, must be conversant with the out-16,230,000 tons last year, or about two- lines of the history of Greece and Rome, and with that of the United States; also with arithmetic, including the metric sysing the new rules into effect at a time to be | must be able to write simple sentences in agreed upon. Then the British Government, | Latin and Greek prose, and must have read in the former language four backs of

the British Minister at Washington last asis and three books of the Illad. Nor, as we have said, can a young man contemplating an A. B. degree drop either of the classic tongues after entering college; for, whatever electives he may wish ultimately to take, it is obligatory upon him read, in Latin, the Odes, Satires, and Epistles of Houace, and selections from CICERO, LIVY, GELLIUS, TACITUS, PLINY the Younger, JUVENAL, PERSIUS, and the elegiac poets; while in Greek he cannot escape reading PLATO's Apology, and more or less of HOMER, HERODOTUS, THUCYDIDES, DEMOSTRENES, ÆSCHYLUS, SOPROCLES, EU-RIPIDES, and ARISTOPHANES. Neither can the undergraduate at Colgate shirk mathematics, for the prescribed work covers the higher algebra, solid and spherical geometry, trigenometry, plane and spherical, surveying, analytic geometry, and the calculus.

It is obvious that due precautions have been taken at Colgate to assure to the degree of bachelor of arts its proper significance as regards both the classics and mathematics. We should note, further, that the theological school, which has 55 students, confers the degree of bachelor of divinity only upon those of its graduates who before entering the seminary had taken a degree in arts. This requirement, the grounds of which are manifest, is nevertheless not insisted upon by all theological seminaries.

### The Zoological Garden.

It is surprising that any objection should have been made in the Assembly to the bill incorporating the New York Zoölogical Society; and it is above all surprising that the objections should have been made by Mr. Folley of this city, the Democratic leader, on the ground that a measure manifestly intended for the popular benefit is a selfish proposal to abridge the amusements

of the people! The clause of the bill which excites the suspicions of Mr. FOLEY is that authorizing the "Park Commissioners to sell or transfer to the Zoölogical Society the animals in the Central Park menagerie, on such terms as they may deem proper." This is the nigger in the fence as imagined by the suspicious Mr. FOLEY. It is, he says, a plot of "property owners along Fifth avenue who object to the proximity of the menagerie, and to the poor people from the lower part of the town who visit it." "to take away from the poor children of the city one of their principal attractions."

Of course there is no such plot, and no plot of any kind. The zoological garden which would be established under the bill would constitute the chief attraction offered for all the children of the city. The passage of this bill would benefit them and the public generally, and it would serve no selfish private interest whatever. No such interest is behind the bill as Mr. FOLEY suspects, or before it, or bears not for their politics. He is said to have any relation whatever to it. It is simply a bill to enable public-spirited citizens to Jurors in this ideal superiority to all baser establish a zoölogical garden for New York, which will do credit to the city and instruct and entertain the people; and Mr. Foley's opposition to it, if it shall prove successful, will simply deprive the public of an important addition to their pleasures, and hurt or annoy nobody concerned in the plan.

The great popularity and especial attractiveness of the Central Park menagerie furnish an argument for the passage of the bill. instead of justifying assault on the measure. If even that little collection of mangy beasts, so inadequate for a great city like New York, constitutes for the public one of the chief features of interest in the Park, is not the popular demand for a really creditable and complete zoölogical garden demonstrated in the most convincing way? But this demand can be satisfied, Mr. FOLEY says, by establishing the garden in the Central Park, instead of putting it in one of the other and undeveloped parks in the upper part of the city. That is an impossible scheme. There is no place for a zoölogical garden in the Central Park; and the public have already declared very emphatically their determination that its space shall such extraneous purposes. The zoölogical garden which New York must have, needs the room of many acres employed solely for its development. Its requirements generally would conflict radically and mischievously with the scheme of the Central Park as a general pleasure ground for the people, with a consistent system of landscape treatment and development. It could be put in some other of the still undeveloped public parks without any such vicious interference; and it would bring about the desirable improvement of the grounds.

If, then, the Assembly listens to such unreasonable objections to the Zoological Garden bill as Mr. FOLEY offered on Tuesday, it will hurt the people only. By passing the bill it will further no merely private interest, direct or indirect, near or remote. By defeating the measure it will deprive the people of a great source of pleasure furnished to them at private cost; and New twenty years, but in 1839 it was opened to York will lack the attraction of a zoölogical garden, which cities of much smaller size and far inferior consequence provide.

### The Proposed Law Concerning Publie Accountants.

The mania for regulating by law every sort of employment, whether public or private, seems to be spreading among members of the Legislature at Albany. Perhaps this increase in the prevalence of the lawmaking disease may be due, to some extent, to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the validity of the Master Plumbers law. That law prohibits master plumbers from carrying on business in certain cities of the State without having first obtained a license from an examining body. No similar requirement is imposed upon journeymen plumbers. Judge RUFUS W. PECKHAM, in an opinion which seems to us absolutely convincing, demonstrates the unconstitutionality of this measure. Two of his associates in the Court of Appeals agreed with him: but the court, as a whole, by a majority of one vote, upheld the law. This, we fear, has constituted a distinct encouragement for objectionable legislation of a like character.

A fine specimen of such legislation is the bill introduced in the State Senate by Mr. BRADLEY of Brooklyn to authorize the Regents of the University to license public accountants and to prevent unlicensed persons

from practising as public accountants. The bill does not contain any definition of the term public accountant, nor does it define what is meant by practising as a public accountant; but it declares that no person shall practise as such unless licensed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. A license may be granted to a person who has heretofore been in continuous practice as a public accountant for five years. In the future, any person who desires such a license must the Regents; must pass such examinations ville, as unmindful of the storm of shot

as the Regents may require, and must also have performed acceptable service in a public accountant's office for a period of not less

than three years. The bill furthermore makes it a misdemeanor for a person to practise as a public accountant unless he be licensed under the provisions of the statute, every violation of which is punishable by a fine of \$100.

The main purpose of this measure, aside from the absurd and needless restrictions that it imposes upon an employment which there is no occasion to regulate by law, seems to be to bring about the establishment of an institution called a school of accounts, under the sanction and control of the State Government; for no one is to be allowed to become a public accountant unless he obtains his education in such a school. The State does not need such an institution any more than a bear needs a long tail.

# Where Does Tammany Come In?

We must differ with his Honor, Mayor STRONG, in interpreting the rule of nonpartisanship which he disports with very signal pertinacity and satisfaction. Mr. STRONG's non-partisanship is too narrow to be better than humbug in a man of experi ence, or than delusion in a novice in actual

politics like himself. The STRONG conception of non-partisanship provides for doling out offices on the old plan to all the varied factions which enrolled themselves in support of the Committee of Seventy's ticket. "To the victors belong the spoils;" and STRONG is the prize giver.

This system, it will be observed, taboos, absolutely, the biggest political group of citizens in New York, namely, those affilli ated with the regular Democratic organization. The Democratic partisans not being included in Mr. STRONG's programme of alleged non-partisanship, with the exception of Mr. GEORGE G. HAVEN, whose sporadic appointment as Park Commissioner does not affect the principle, we have as the result a government as intensely partisan as ever, except that its coat, instead of having one color, has many. The STRONG administration is not even bi-partisan, like the Police Board, or even tri-partisan; it has more parties, many more.

Why shouldn't Mayor STRONG try to make up a non-partisan administration in strictly good faith, under the unrefracted light of the platform of the Committee of Seventy? He ought either to do justice to the regular Democrats, and give them their full share of the joys and burdens of New York's government, or wipe out all that he has done hitherto in glaring error, remove all his appointees, and begin afresh as a genuine and sincere non-partisan, appointing men solely for their goodness and fitness, and appointed Major PLIMLEY Commissioner of motives.

If this new revolution should set in, some of Mayor STRONG's appointees would be chosen over again, but more of them, we fear, would not be.

The muddle into which Col. WARING appears to have brought the street cleaning business, is not in justice all his fault. It is a logical result of the Reform or Mugwump craze for a grand display of street cleaning as a condemnation of the Tammany régime. Col. WARING Is now largely suffering from a transfer to his own shoulders of the impetuous criticism formerly visited upon Commissioner Andrews.

But a small proportion of the women of the United States are represented in the National Council of Women, the proceedings of which at Washington must have interested all our readers during the past ten days. The error in which most of the orators have included, that they voice the sentiments of one-half of the inhabitants of the country, ought to be corrected by some reasonable member before adjournment. The conduct of the Council has been commendable in many respects. The most unfortunate thing about it has been that some of its speaking members have splurged around be further encroached upon for too extravagantly and boasted far too loudly. The leaders of advancing womanhood should never follow the example of those wild men who indulge in bombast and exaggeration. They ought to give us wisdom in cold chunks.

> The war fever in Mexico has been allayed as rapidly as it was developed. For about a month the Mexicans seemed to be uncontrollable intheir rage against Guatemala, and the Guatemalians were almost scared out of their boots by the threats of Mexico, Reason returned first to Guatemala, and soon obtained possession of Mexico. The hot blood of both parties regained its natural coolness, and the brains of both obtained rest. It turned out that President BARRIOS was only too happy to renew friendship with President Diaz, and that each of them misunderstood the other. In backing down BARRIOS acted discreetly, for he would have been beaten in the event of hostilities. In refusing to crowd BARRIOS to the wall, DIAZ gave evidence of his native sense. for his country would have suffered prievously in a conflict. The two Presidents have recently exchanged compliments with each other, which is better than exchanging shots. Mexico has won everything; Guatemala has not lost anything worth keeping. The Mexicans smile where but recently they scowled in the presence of the Guatemalians, who have come to think better than ever before of the good Mexicans. It is a fortunate ending of a war fever which boded ill for both countries.

Mayor STRONG does the right thing in throwing all anonymous letters into his wasto paper basket, without reading them. Every man of any prominence is compelled to adopt that course in these times. The Mayor says that one-naif of the letters in his daily mail are anonymous. By throwing away that half un-read, he saves his time and gets rid of much bother. We speak from experience in this matter.

One of the prettiest exhibitions of naval gunnery the world has ever seen took place thirty-two years ago to-day, when Commander JOHN LORINER WORDEN, afterward Rear Admiral, in command of the monitor Montauk, destroyed the formidable Confederate cruiser Nashville in Ogeechee River, eighteen miles south of Savannah. This vessel had been waitine eight months for an opportunity to get to sea, but had been prevented by the vigilance of Lieutenant-Commander John Lee Davis of the Wissahickon and Lieut. John S. Bannes of the Dawn. In January the Montauk appeared in Ossabaw Sound, and on the 27th made an attack on Fort McAllister, a strong fortification mount ing nine heavy guns and commanded by Gronge W. Annenson. The Montauk, although sup-ported by the gunbouts Seneca, Wissahickon, Dawn, and Williams, was unsuccessful in de stroying the fort, but its commander reported that "at times the fire was terrible," one officer was killed and seven men wounded in the second attack, which was made five days later. In the two attacks the Montauk was struck fifty-nine times. WORDEN remained in the vicinity several weeks, waiting for an opportunity to get at the Nashville, which was moored in the river just above the fort, where a the Unionists from reaching her. Early on the morning of Feb. 28 he discovered that the Nashville, in shifting her moorings the night before, had run aground. Promptly moving close up to the line of obstructions, where he take a course of study for two years in a was directly under the guns of the fort, Wostechnical school of accounts authorized by DEN deliberately trained his guns on the Nash-

rained upon him by Fort McAllister as if he were engaged in peaceful target practice. His distance from the Confederate cruiser was 1,200 yards, across a marsh, and only her upper decks were visible from the turret of the moni tor. A few egrefully aimed shells soon determined the range, and then a most beautiful exhibition of farget firing began. The Montauk was armed with one 15-inch and one 11inch gun, and her gunners dropped ing shells on the deck of the helpless cruiser with wonderful precision. Some of the missiles, crashing through several decks, exploded in the Nashville's hold, and in twenty minutes the handsome steamer was in flames forward, aft, and amidships. A mist which at one time obstructed the view did not disturb the accuracy of the Union gunners, so that in fifty minutes the fire reached the magazines and the vessel was blown up. The Confederates in Fort McAllister were so exasperated at the audacity of the Montauk that, although she was right under their noses, they fired wildly and only five shot struck her. Seeing that the dangerous Nashville was destroyed beyond the possibility

of repairing her, WORDEN retired as deliber-ately as he had approached. Before he was out

of danger, however, a torpedo exploded under

the fronclad, blowing a hole in her bottom.

Wondex ran his vessel ashore, where pieces of

boiler from were belted over the opening. He

A reward of \$100,000 for a successful invention is very liberal, and this is the amount offered by a bill pending in Congress to any inventor, of any nation, who shall, before the year 1900, construct an aerial vessel capable of going thirty miles an hour through the air and carry-

continued on the station.

ing passengers and freight. But inventors need not wait for this bill to become a law before putting forth their efforts. The sum of \$100,000 might be a trifle to the fortune that would await the man who should construct and cover with patents the air ship thus called for.

The repeal by the Legislature at Trenton of last year's Naval Reserve law and the substitution of a more acceptable one will now allow the establishment of two battalions of naval militia, one at Jersey City and the other at Camden. Each battailon will contain not less than two nor more than four divisions, a division being the equivalent of a company. The Jersey City battallon has two divisions already formed, and the other two should be added.

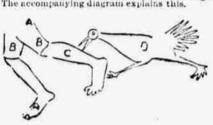
The Naval Reserve has proved, in many States, a most popular branch of the National Guard, and its possible value as an auxiliary to the regular navy, particularly in the guarding of coasts and coast waters, is beyond any question. As a seaboard State, with extensive frontages also on the Hudson and the Delaware, most important navigable rivers, and on New York and Delaware bays. New Jersey ought to be in the van of the new naval reserve movement. Under Commander Jaques, an ex-naval officer of high and widespread professional reputation, its Naval Reserve may be expected soon to take its

Drill with rifle, cutlass, and revolver, singlestick exercise, instruction in seamanship, in signalling, in the handling of great guns, rapid-fire pieces, and torpedoes, boat duty, and a week's cruise on a war ship form a part of the attractive variety offered to the recruits for this service. Taking the water front from Weehawken down, and including Newark, which is also con cerned, the Jersey City battalion should be able to fill its ranks at once.

# A CAPE HORN TAMSEN.

#### One day as I was tolling up a rough trail road The Curtons Manner in Which He Can Always Be Distinguished.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with an exceeding human interest, if I may so call it, the delightful and instructive letters on the whereabouts of Tamsen and of the propaganda of the Tamsen cult. Having just returned from a long voyage on a Stettin-built hermaphrodite brig, it may interest you a little bit to hear of a land off the southern end of South America where there is an everlasting dispute now going on between two tribes-one called the Hykaars and the other the Tamsyn. These two tribes are so near alike, being probably descended from the one great progenitor, that there is sometimes great trouble in separating them. No method has been devised to distinguish a Hykar from a Tamsyn, but an infallible test has been found to tell a Tamsyn, and that is to take the Tamsyn and that is to take the Tamsyn and put a nair of short breeches on him called a Jiangir, which remches just to the knees. The legs by this means are left bare. The native is then placed in a large fled, in which are two or more tom turkeys. If the jarry is a genuine Tamsyn the turkeys find great pleasure in pecking at the calves of his legs in order to get at the nutriment which sustains a true Tamsyn and which is generally of an esculent and highly savery These two tribes are so near alike, being probably is generally of an esculent and highly savory nature, somewhat akin to diseased cabbage. The accompanying diagram explains this.



A. candidate. B. Mangirs. C. nutriment. D. appara-tus at work. Now if the Tamson you refer to could be taken up to the Polo Grounds some day when the weather is bleasant, and a live tom turkey could be borrowed, the affair might be made a finanper borrowen, the does solving a great problem a travellen.

Nours very truly.

A TRAVELLEN. NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1895.

# St. Bartholomew's Chinese Gulld.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Feb. 24 an article, entitled "The Chinese Bables in Town," would lead the community to at impression that St. Bartholomew's Chinese Guild. In connection with St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church at 23 St. Mark's place, this city, is a matrimonial bureau, by the statement that many Chinamen have procured their American wives through St. Bartholomew's (Chinese) Guild.

Guida.

No lady teachers, whether young or old, have in any Chinese Sunday schools of the Protestant Episcopai Church in this city ever married a Chinaman. The teachers in the Sunday school of St. Bartholomew's Chinese Guid are our assistant rector, gentlemen, and married women where husbands are still living, and ladies advanced in years. Not only these, but this Sunday school has never had any lady teachers until last July, and at which time a few aged hallos came and were much interested in the cause.

JIN FURY MOY, M. D. Superintendent.

# A New Mining Pever Coming

From the Louisville Courier Journal. There are indications that an era of succulation in gold-mining stocks is rapidly approaching. The great cheapening of silver, consequent upon the overpro-duction of the past few years, has directed renewed attention to the most precious of metals, and there has been a remarkable increase in its production during the past year. Cheaper and better machinery has been invented, and now and more effective proc-esses of treating ores are being constantly discovered. In consequence takes that were long ago abundaned as worthless have been respected, and new ones and being located everywhere in the gold ! caring regions. Under the new order of tidings a great deal more capital is required, and since comparatively few indi-viduals can be found able or willing to take the risk of mining investments, stock companies must be formed. The result may soon be that the furget will be flooded with mining securities.

From the Mashington Evening Mas.

From the Washington Evening Mas.

Truth Out of Kansas. From the Stness Courier-Liemocrat.

The man who owns a home is selsion attracted by the

strines of Augrehy. Troy News in Albany. From the Albany Argor. "Buttons were found in ancient Troy," says a Bothester paper. They are also found in modern Troy —in the contribution boxes.

CLEVELAND AND "THE QUEEN," How the Last Phose of the Policy of In-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United States Government has been disgraced long enough by the madman in Washington and his nsane foreign policy. It has at last come to a

state of affairs which can be put thus: A cirizen of the United States, for business casons, resides abroad. The foreign Government protects him in his property rights and maintains law and order. A minority political faction in this foreign country creates a rebellion in the hope of securing the Executive power. This minority faction threatens, in case It is successful, utterly to destroy and appro-priate the property of many of the legal officials and citizens of the land and to kill or deport them and all who sympathize with them. The legal and existing Government appeals to all who have had the benefit of its protection to come to its assistance in the enforcement of law and order. This citizen of the United States, believing that all laws of justice and order demand it, offers his services to the legal Government and they are accepted. The revolution is suppressed and the leaders are captured by the legal Government, duly tried and condemned Among the insurgent leaders who threatened murder, rapine, and wholesale destruction to law-abiding residents of Hawall was a man claiming to be a citizen of the United States. The "Great and Good Friend" at Washing

tor, while mourning for the defeat of the 'Queen's" party, issued an order to the officer nmanding the American naval force at Hawail decreeing that the protection of the United States Government should not be extended from now on to the end of the world to any fermer citizen of the United States who had taken par in "maintaining the existing Government." This "Great and Good Friend" of anarchy. murder, and lawbreaking was particularly careful to word his order so that every insurgent scoundrel could claim the protection that was withdrawn from law-abiding citizens.

Major Willis T. Seward, by his voluntary enlistment in the service of the ex-Queen of Hawaii, and by his participating in the attempted acts of murder, &c., has forfeited all right to call upon the United States Government for protection to prevent his just punishment by the nation whose laws he has broken. Will any sane man suppose for an instant, if an Englishman should come over here and assist in inciting a revolution, with the proclaimed objects of murdering the Chief Executive and many of the higher officials of the United States, and should be defeated in a battle and captured, that our Government would allow the man to go unpunished simply because he was a citizen of Great Britain? I don't believe that Great Britain would even attempt to demand his release. If one man could do so and be backed up by his parent Government, 1,000 ought to have

the same privileges.

Let all fair-minded citizens decide how long it would be before such an action would be declared an act of war. The principle is precisely the same. Mr. Cleveland has declared war on the republican Government of Hawaii, and is using fair means and foul means, mostly the latter, to attain his ends. He is sacrificing the honor of the United States to gratify a personal spite. Hurrah for the Ocean Republic and down with Cleveland's foreign policy! J. ALPRED WALLING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

### RATHER SOT IN HER WAYS. Repectally In a Matter of Spelling That Had bood the Test of Twenty Years. I wan the Intruit Free Press.

n the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee, I encountered a man on horseback, just as he turned in from another trail. As we were going the same way we jorged along together, and after some general talk he observed:

"Stranger, I want to ask yo' a question plumb entre, and if yo' don't feel like answerin' it I han't be put out."
"'Well, go ahead,"

"Kin vo' read print ?"
"Yes, fairly well."
"Kin yo" read writin'?"
"Yes."

'Kin yo' figger ?"

We jogged along in silence for the next forty rods, and then he said: "Stranger, I'm livin' two miles further on. I'd like to hev yo' stop at my cabin and settle a

"I shouldn't like to get miked up in any quar-"I shouldn't like to get miked up in any quarrel, you know."

"Oh! of co'se not. It's a dispute between me'n my wife, ans. we've bin a-lookin' fur somebody to settle it fur the last three months. Yo' won't git into trouble about it. We don't spell nor figger, nor pronounce words jest alike, and I recken yo' kin set us straight."

When we reached his cabin I was tendered a sip from the jug and introduced to his wife, who was a middle-aged woman of great firmness of character. The implementations

was a middle-aged woman of great firmness of character. The husband explained that we had met accidentally, and he asked me to act as referce, and added: "New, stranger, how do yo' spell dawg?" "There is no such word as dawg. It is dog," "But how do you spell it?" "Why, d-o-g, dog. How do you spell it?" "I don't go fur to consider to reckon I'm much of a speller, but I git a 'd' and an 'o' and an 'r' and a 'g' in thar sumwhars.

of a speller, but I git a 'd' and an 'o' an and a 'g' in thar sumwhars." "That would be spelling it d-o-r-g." 'Yes,"
'And how do you spell it?" I asked the wife.
'I say it's a d-a-w-g, dawg," she replied in a

"Say it's a d-a-w-g, dawg," she replied in a surly manner.
"You mean a dog—an animal?"
"Of co'se I do! I've spelled it that way for twenty y'ars and I know i'm right!"
"But that isn't according to the English language," she snapped as she rose up and entered the house. I was about to say I hoped I hadn't offended her when the husband arose and pulled the door to, and got a good grip on the handle, and whispered:
"Stranger, I'll try to hold the door till, roe cit."

whispered:
"Stranger, I'll try to hold the door till yo' git
outer shoutin distance, but yo' must hurry."
"Why, what's the onstter?"
"The matter is that my wife is rather sot in
"The matter is that my wife is rather sot in

"The matter is that my wife is rather set in her ways, pertickerly on spellin', and I kin hear her pourin' shot and powder into the bird gun! Stranger, I'm serry to hev yo' go this way, but dawg gone my dorg if your dog hain't got to hostle or go out of the spellin' book bizness." When I made the turn in the road he was still holding the door, but I saw something that looked like a woman climbing out of one of the side windows with a gun in her hand.

#### A Clock That Is Run by Alcohol, From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From the St. Lonis Globe-Democrat.

There is in this city a clock that for simplicity and accuracy surpasses the historic one of Benjamin Franklin. It is the property of Gerhard Eckhardt, 1, 242 South Fourth street, and was constructed on a plan designed by one of his assistants. Robert Saloch.

The framework is shaped like an elongated horseshee, about two said one-half feet in height, and from its centre hangs a wheel four and one-half inches in diameter and one inch wide. This wheel is enclosed by glass so as to be airright. Along its inner circumference are sixtens small partitions, connected with each other by means of a puncture the size of a plandole. The wheel turns on on axle six inches long, about which is coiled the thread by which the wheel is suspended. Now, if the sixteen partitions were empty there would be nothing to prevent the thread about the axle uncoiling and the wheel falling down. As a counter force, therefore, eight of the partitions are filled with alcohol on one side is higher than on the other. Consequently, the force of gravity acts to prevent the string from university further. It is here that the plandoles come in, for, as the alcohol on one side is higher than on the other. Consequently, the force of gravity acts to prevent the string from university further. It is here that the plandoles come in, for, as the alcohol showly essees through them in order to sleek the proper level, the thread unwinds a little more, the one side is again rathed slightly, and so the thread by scarcely perceptible steps slowly descends.

On the scale fluured out in this instrument, it takes just twelve hours for the wheel to descend the distance of two feet. It can then he castly would up again by twisting back the thread you may be castly the thread they be castly the fine he castly would up again by twisting back the fired may be castly the fired in the thread in

### Three of a Kind Nine Times Bussing. From the Chicago Luilly Inley there. DULUTH, Feb. 74. - R. A. Panville received a telegran

to night from George F. Danville, a farmer near Yank-ton, reporting the birth of triplets. Mr. and Mrs. argo Lanville have now iwenty seven children, al though Mrs. Danville is not 30 years old. She is a N wegins, her husband is a Becaler. All the children were horn in triplets the oldest lot being under 13 pears old. All are boys but three, one set of triplets being girls, and they are all sturdy and healthy.

LOOKING UP WINSLOW'S ODD WILL.

The Only Record Shows that His Heart Has Heen Embutmed and His Body Burned,

SALT LANK CITY, Utah, Feb. 21. Messis, Crapo, Clifford & Clifford, attorneys of New Bedford, Mass, have written to the Clerk of the Probate Court of Salt Lake county, asking for information regarding the estate of brut naries F. Winslow, who died in this city July 7, 1807 They say that no accounting havever been made to the heirs, whom they represent,

The will itself is unique. It is all in the tea-tator's handwriting. Dr. Winston was do years of age when he made it, in 1875, and he prefaced the document by saying that he pref-sound mind and disposition disposition." After naming the place of his Mrts, the Island of Nantucket, he "requested, whered, and commanded," that forty-eight hour after it was clearly proved that he was dead, his heart should be removed by some competent anatomist and placed immediately is strong solution of muriate of sublimate of mercury, and the highest proof alcohol, and then put into a glass vessel with a ground glass sto per acqu-rately fitted and scaled; that this should be enclosed in a box made of oak planks saturated with coal far and enclosed in another box made of pine, and that the whole should be buried in the grave with the remains of his "dear and venerated mother in the south or Newtown burying ground on the island of Nantucket, who sleeps beside the dear and excellent father," to whom he owed "his enlarged views of nature." Another provision was that

views of nature." Another provision was that after his heart had been removed his body should be cremated and the asies enclosed in a similar glass vessel and interest on the collin of his "dear and venerated wife" in Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

In carrying out these arrangements he especially desired that all publicity be avoided, and expressly forbade any religious service by any priest, minister, or layman of any religious creed or sect, assigning as a reason that in the way he provided the dust of his remains would return to Mother Earth and the spirit to the food who gave it, and that all invocations to the Deity could not change this course of events.

Dr. Winslow left six children. To each of them he left \$10 in cash to be expended on some object which should be kept as a sacred remembrance of him. The incume of the estate, which he figured would amount to about \$3,000 a year, was to be equally divided between his two daughters, who were at that time unmarried, and this sum was to be paid them until they wedded. In the event of one of the two dying or marrying, the entire amount was to go to the other. After her marriage or death the sum so set apart was to go into the estate.

The library of the Doctor was a large one and was left to the four boys as common property. To each of his grandchildren he left \$50, which was to be expended in the same manner as the cash left each of the children. Among his books was a set printed in 1572-75, entitled "Civitated Orbis Terrarum," which he valued at \$10,000, and which he directed should be sold after his death and burial, the money to be placed at interest for the benefit of the heirs. A collection of shells, valued at \$5,000, was ordered to be sold to some scientific institution, and \$1,000 of the proceeds was to be devoted to the publication of his diaries and papers.

Whether or not all of the provisions of the will were carried out does not appear on record, the only matter on the books showing compliance being a bit in \$1,500 for embalming the heart a

ance being a bill of \$1,500 for embalming the heart and cremating the bedy, which was done in this city. All the dead man's ashes did not reach the cemetery where his wife lay on account of the imperfect arrangements of those having the cremation in charge. The task was badly performed, and a lot of his charred bones were carried away by relic hunters.

In all probability the attorneys in the case will set an investigation on foot and ask for an accounting from those in charge of the estate. The estate is now greatly enhanced in value, some of the real estate having increased at least 100 per cent.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Itil Mall Budget is to be given up, as it does not pay expenses.
A cable has just been laid between the Canary

Islands and Cadiz. Manchester, England, has voted, through its town council, a million dollars for a technical school. Australia and Canada will not see the Duke and Duchess of York this year, for another happy event is

expected in June.

Chill proposes to try the experiment of State man agement of rallways. The Government has announced its intention of buying up all the existing roads.

Gen. Görgel, who commanded the Hungariaus in the revolution of 1849, and was accused by Kossuth of betraving them, is dangerously ill at Budapest's Oxford University has passed a rule permitting the substitution of both Greek and Letin at the first for given books and authors at Responsions, the first uni-

ersity examination. After five years of experiments and alterations the French armored cruiser Dupuy de Lôme has again falled in her trials. She has three screws like our Columble and Minneapolis, but is seven feet narrower In Paris it is said that France is now governed really by the President's daughter, Mile. Lucie Faure, who has

been already nicknamed Mile. Lucifer. She is clever, ambitious, and determined, rules her family com-pletely, and has published a book. A company of Chinese actors is to appear soon at the Nouveau Théâtre in Paris in a piece called "Le Dragon Vert," constructed by M. Michel Carre, the author of

the pantomime "L'Enfant Prodigue. is in French, but a number of purely Chinese scenes the Greek committee on the Olympian Games, o which the Duke of Sparts is Chairman, in order to clear the rubbish and put in order the Stadion, the ancient race course at Athens, where the interna-

tional games will be held. A cure of a prolonged case of biccoughs is reported in the Lancet. A man had biccoughed steadily for seventy two hours; chloral, morphine, and chloroform didn't stop it: finally a strong subcutaneous intecting of a solution of atropine and morphia put the national to sleep, and on his waking there was no return of

the trouble. Germany's proposal for the establishment of international rostage stamps is being examined by the British Fost Office authorities. Such a stamp would enable correspondents to enclose return postage for their answers, which they now cannot do. The prin-cipal has already been adopted in the international

return postal card. Atuminium launches are to be tried in the French many on a large scale. An order for 42,000 kilo-grammes of the metal has been given to the Aluminium Company at Neubausen, Switzerland, which is at present the largest manufacturer of the metal is the world, though the Pittsburgh company is rapidly

catching up with it. A bequest of \$10,000 has been left by Capt, Norgals to the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain to purchase a cup to be given yearly to the most successful yacht of the season of over nineteen rating. His also left \$65,000 to found the Notinge Institute a wherever the trustees think best, for the purpose of instructing yachtsmen and other sailors in the science

of navigation.
Following the Italian disturbances in Istria, Austr's has now to deal with a row in the Styrian Dies Slovenian nationality. The German majority in the Diet voted that the use of Slovenian by the side of German in the high achool at cilli was not necessary. and was intended as a political attack on the use of the German language, whereupon the Slovenian Reptites resigned in a body.

Drunkenness has increased alarminaty in Belgium

in the last forty years, necording to M. Lejeune, lated Minister of Justice. The revenue from the excise in 1851 was 4,009,000 francs, now it is 133,000,000 the number of schools has increased from 175,000, and the annual consumption of \*pir litres per head of the entire population or is airre for each adult. Crime has increased you per creat and insanity 108, and of every 100 deaths among maios 80 are traceable to alcohol.

Trional has been tested with success in long conthreed cases of instantia by Dr. Byeldinst, who tells of the results in the Neurologisches Controlled. He administrated doses of from half to one available and in two cases four grammer, and found that if produe a unbroken sleep, without an feature and with no evidence of bad effect on the least it. Lancer, white admitting that further experience of the drug is necessary, don'ts that the experience suggest that it friend we may not a safe official, and reliable to

suggest that in irional we may find a soft official, and reliable hypnotic.

In thirty years the consummation of source in 1 has land has risen from Tables and to strain will provide that from an average of 10 surviva head in 2 to the first in the same time the consumption of non-alcohold drinks has grown far in excess of 2 behind drinks. If 1841, 122,000,000 pornes of text of the corresponding the control which the rise in wines and a first was the first was

thirty five to fifty may million call one. In a rose 19 Il gallons a head in 1961 to mile milions in 1916 his has fallen off again to the gallons.
Chadag a university for a whole gent at the

Minister of Catacation for calling accelling with the University of Sapire is a compassive of discipling. The Samilar to be allow a supplementary exacellastudents who had failed at the negalthe students thereup in provinced to the courses of instruction to sire, wh graduation of all students by a year will be permanently withdrawn for disorders have been so serious as to reterference of the soldiers, and studence versities seem inclined to make communication